

Zinc pyrithione

(Z-006)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to **Zinc pyrithione**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

i What is **Zinc pyrithione** and where is it found?

This chemical is used as an anti-fungal, anti-bacterial and anti-seborrheic agent in many therapeutic shampoos, hair creams and other cosmetic products for the treatment of skin problems. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

i What else is **Zinc pyrithione** called?

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

<i>2-mercaptopyridine-1-oxide zinc salt</i>	<i>OM-1563</i>	<i>Zinc omadine</i>
<i>2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide, zinc salt</i>	<i>Pyrithione zinc</i>	<i>Zinc pyridine-2-thiol-1-oxide</i>
<i>Bis(2-pyridylthio)zinc 1,1'-dioxide</i>	<i>Pyridinethiol-1-oxide, zinc salt</i>	<i>Zinc, bis(1-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinethionato-O,S)-, (T-4)-</i>
<i>Bis-(1-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinethionato-O,S) zinc</i>	<i>Vancide p</i>	<i>Zinc 2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide</i>
<i>Bis(2-pyridylthio)zinc, N,N'-dioxide</i>	<i>zinc 1-hydroxy-2-pyridine-thione</i>	<i>Zinc polyanemine</i>
<i>Bis(1-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinethionato)zinc</i>	<i>Zinc-pyrion</i>	<i>Zinc PT</i>
<i>Omagine zinc</i>	<i>Zinc 1-hydroxypyridine-2-thione</i>	<i>Zinc, bis(2-pyridylthio)-, N,N,'-dioxide</i>
	<i>Zinc 2-mercaptopyridine-N-oxide</i>	<i>ZNPT</i>
	<i>Zinc pyridinethione</i>	

This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY

- Be vigilant ... read the product label.** Always take the time to read the ingredient listing on product packages. This should be your first step *each* time you purchase a product as manufacturers sometimes change product ingredients. If you have any concerns ask your pharmacist or your doctor.
- Test the product first.** If you have purchased a new product you should test it on a small skin area to see if you get a reaction before using the product on larger skin areas.
- Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy.** This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.
- Inform your employer if the source of your contact allergy is work related.** You should identify the specific source of the chemical and take the necessary steps to avoid further exposure. Protective wear may be adequate or you may need to make a change in your work activities. Both you and your employer benefit when the cause of your occupational dermatitis is eliminated.
- “Google” it.** The internet is an excellent source of ingredient information that can be searched by product, by company and by specific chemical. Some helpful independent internet links include:
 - www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list)
 - www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsbj.html** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)
 - www.cosmeticsinfo.org** (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)
 - www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com** (information on all S.C. Johnson product ingredients)

If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.